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Men's and Youths' FANCY CASSIMERE SACK SUITS

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93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian St.,

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Will place on sale WEDNESDAY, April 11, 2,000 yards 6-4 Worsteds, just | defense, and preliminary evidence introreceived from Closing Sale of a large Merchant Tailoring firm. None of | duced. The first introduction showed that these have ever been previously shown by us, and comprise Suit and Trouser lengths, in finest fabrics of most celebrated foreign manufacturers. Schaelleis, P. & T., English Mais, Black Diagonal, Cheviot-all offered

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get the GAR-CI-O-SA CIGAR

Should fall in line and

G. A. VAN PELT-17TH YEAR.

Any one claiming to be my successor is a FRAUD

FINE FLOUR AND FOOD CEREALS,

129 North Delaware St. Tel. 396.

M. M. CUMMINGS.

Mr. Van Felt out in June, 1893, and paid him for his

stock and a cash bonus for his good will, and I am still at the same old stand, with the very best Flours and Food Cereals, Gluten and Whole Wheat Flours, Oats, Corn, Hay, etc. Remember Red Front, 62 N.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

ROUT FOR DEMOCRACY

Albany, N. Y., Carried by the Hon-

est Elections Party.

Clevelandites Defeated by a Combina-

tion of Republicans and Supporters

of Senator Hill.

BIG VICTORIES IN JERSEY

Democrats Knocked Out in Al-

most Every Town.

Orange Captured by the Republicans

for the First Time in Twenty Years

-An April Upheaval.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.-One of the

quietest municipal elections ever held in

this city was followed to-night by almost

pandemonium on the streets when the re-

turns showed that the Democratic ticket

had been defated by a big majority in fa-

vor of the pure election party, composed

of Democrats and Republicans. The battle

of the day was between the Democratic

organization here, led by D. Cady Herrick,

a supporter of Mr. Cleveland, on the side

of James W. Rooney, its candidate for

Mayor, and the honest elections party, com-

posed of Republicans and Hill Democrats

supporting a combination ticket composed

of members of both parties. The result to-

night is that the party that has controlled

the city government for fifteen years must

leave the offices. The organization party

last fall gave a majority for the Demo-

cratic nominee for Secretary of State of

3,360, while to-night it gave more than that

majority on the other side. Orin E. Wil-

son, Rep., is elected Mayor by 3,424 ma-

jority, the two aldermen at large are Re-

publicans and honest election party, re-

spectively. In the Common Council there

will be seven Republicans, five honest elec-

tion men, five organization Democrats, be-

sides the two aldermen at large above

mentioned. The board of supervisors (city

only) will have eleven honest election party

members and six organization Democrats.

The board of supervisors is undoubtedly

Republican, as the country towns yet to

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 10.-The Republicans elected their Mayor and five out

of six aldermen. This is the first time in

twenty-eight years the town has gone so

NEW JERSEY RETURNS.

Republican Mayors and Councils

Elected in Many Cities.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10 .- In to-day's

charter election the Democrats succeeded

in electing but one councilman. Their can-

didate for councilman at large was beaten

by over 2,000 votes. The next Council will

Julius Lebkucher, the Republican candi-

date for Mayor, carried Newark by 5,000

Jersey City went Republican, The new

Council will stand: Republicans, 9; Demo-

Paterson-Republicans elected three alder-

men and the Democrats two. An independ-

ent Republican and an independent Demo-

crat are also chosen. The Socialist Labor

Republicans elected all of the five alder-

men. The normal Democratic majority in

the city is 600. This is the first time in

twenty years the Republicans have con-

trolled all the branches of the city gov-

At Elizabeth the Republicans elected

their Mayor by about 1,200 majority. On

two wards and the Republicans four. The

new Council will stand: Republicans. 1;

The Republicans swept Orange and

ted every man on their tickets. The

party elected one alderman.

the aldermanic ticket the Demo

ernment at one time.

stand: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 8.

be heard from are usually Republican.

strongly Republican.

Delaware. Call Telephone 703, new book.

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SPECIAL SLEEPER ST. LOUIS

Open for passengers at 9 p. m., and leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m. Returning, passengers in the sleeper are not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrangement is especially conven-

Commercial Travelers and Business Men.

THE POPULAR SOUTHWESTERS LIMITED with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m., making direct

connections for the PACIFIC COAST and all points beyond St. Louis.

For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., With their CAFE DINING CAR SERVICE, and FIVE Trains each way, daily, is the most de-

lightful route between Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

If you want to enjoy comfort and luxury, take this SUPERB ROUTE. Ticket Office, corner Himois street and Kentucky avenue.

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(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. -Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and

we Chicago Night Express, 6:00 p. m. Pullman Vestibuled Coaches and daily except Sunday..... 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 33-Vestibule, daily...... 2:55 p. m. 35-Vestibule, daily...... 3:25 a. m. 9-Monon Accommodation,

daily except Sunday......10:30 a. m. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and Union Station, and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given, Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT. GEO. W. ASKREN, For COMMISSIONER---FIRST DISTRICT Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

WAGON WHEAT 56c

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

CREEKS SAY NO.

352 West Washington street.

The Dawes Commission Proposition Rejected with Unanimity.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., April 10 .- The Creeks have definitely answered "No" to the proposition of the Dawes commission. Over two thousand Indians were at the national mass meeting at Okmulgee, yesterday, and they voted to a man against a change. In their resolutions they state they are invited to give up a system under which they have prospered and exchange their land tenure for the system that is reducing the great masses of the people of the United States to pauperism and discontent in exchange for a territorial government. They declare that the representations of lawlessness published by the Dawes commission in its address are untrue, and conclude with the statement that the commission's propositions are impracticable, and suggest that the commission had better be at home solving political problems that confront their home people than attempt to wrong a happy and already wealthy people who ask no assistance from them.

DOWN TO TESTIMONY

Indianapolis Cabinet Company Trio on Trial for Bank Looting.

The First Bit of Evidence Introduced Shows the Defense Will Fight Hard for Every Technical Point.

COMPOSITION OF THE JURY

Opening Statement of the Government Reveals New Charges.

Defense of the Coffin Brothers and Albert S. Reed Outlined-Expert Hayes the Only Witness Allowed in Court.

Francis A. Coffin, lately the president of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, Percival B. Coffin, the vice president, and Albert S. Reed, treasurer of the same corporation, were placed on trial in the United States District Court yesterday. The charges against them are summarized as aiding and abetting President Haughey, of the Indianapolis National Bank, to willfully misapply the funds of the bank to the extent of \$375,-000 and to make false reports to the Controller of the Currency. During the day a jury was impaneled, opening statements were made by the government and by the the fight of the defense was to be largely

The government made known several allegations that have not heretofore appeared in the press, all of them relating to the actions of the Coffins in connection with the looting of the bank. The defense claimed it would show that the Indianapolis Cabinet Company's plant and good will was sufficient to cover all of the company's indebtedness and that the moneys alleged to have been fraudulently taken from the bank were obtained in a manner not unusual in the ordinary course of banking business. The opening statement, made by Assistant United States Attorney Corr, in the afternoon, was not considered a very strong one by attorneys who gathered in the court room, but it was regarded as very clear by others, and sufficiently explicit without go-

There was a large crowd in the court room, both at the morning and afternoon sessions, but there was no uncomfortable jamming. Judge Baker is a very prompt judge, and at 9 o'clock precisely he ordered the bailiff to open the court, the bailiff's "Oh, ye, oh, ye," bringing the lawyers to their tables. The jury box is in the same position where it was during the famous tally-sheet cases, the last notable cases tried in this court room. The members of the jury are in the dark southeast corner, flanked by two windows that flood glaring light into the eyes of the lawyers as they address the twelve good men, and true. The two brothers, Francis and Percival Coffia, and Albert S. Reed came into the room with their lawyers and sat down at the end of the table furthest from the judge's bench. They have as strong a legal corps enlisted in their behalf as has appeared in the federal court at any preceding criminal trial in the Indiana district. On one side of the table for the defense sat Messrs. John B. Elam, W. H. H. Miller, Ferd Winter and Solomon F. Claypool, and on the other side of the same table was A. C. Harris. At the table for the prosecution were United States District Attorney Burke, Elmer Corr. his assistant, and John W. Kern, with expert Hayes to advise them and furnish them with points and information.

Francis A. Coffin was very cool during the day, and showed no signs of nervousness. Occasionally he would perch his eyeglasses on his nose and look about the room. His brother Percy seemed to have no impression whatever of the proceedings. Reed, whom it is somewhat generally belleved was a tool in the hands of the Coffins, appreciated the seriousness of the situation. Once during the day he bent his head down to the table for a few moments. Francis Coffin was faultlessly dressed, from his neat black cravat down to his patent-

Expert Hayes and Receiver Hawkins will probably be put on the stand to-day.

IMPANELING THE JURY. Twelve Men Secured in a Compara-

tively Short Time. Promptly at 9 o'clock the court was called to order. The court room was crowded. The defendants in the case, Francis A. Coffin, Percival B. Coffin and Albert S. Read, had entered the court room a few minutes before the court was convened and had taken seats. Beside them sat their attorneys, A. C. Harris, John B. Elam, W. H. H. Miller and later Ferd Winter came in and took a seat with the other counsel. Seated at another table was the counsel for the government, District Attorney Burke, his assistant Edwin Corr and John W. Kern. Close beside the counsel for the government sat expert Hays, who has gone over the accounts of the bank and to whose labors the indictments are due.

After the court had been formally convened Mr. Harris, of counsel for the defense, arose and entered a motion for a separate trial for each of the three defendants, who were jointly indicted for aiding and abetting Theodore P. Haughey. He spoke briefly upon his motion, and was followed by W. H. H. Miller, Neither of them intimated that they did not believe all of the defendants could have a fair and impartial trial if tried jointly.

In ruling upon the motion Judge Baker said every criminal offense was in a way separate, and it was within the discretion of the court to allow them to be tried separately or not, and as counsel for the defense had not said that they did not believe a fair trial could be had jointly he overruled the motion and immediately instructed the marshal to fill the jury box. Then came the task of selecting twelve men to whom neither side could enter a valid ob-

The twelve veniremen first to be examined were sworn, and W. H. H. Miller made a brief statement, outlining the case to them. He said the indictment contained some fifty counts, and was a prosecution by the government, which charged Percival B Coffin. Francis A. Coffin and Albert S. Reed with aiding and abetting Theodore P. Haughey, while president of the Indianapolis National Bank, in misappropriating the funds and money of the bank with intent to defraud it. He said he thought the statement thus briefly made would enable the jurors to intelligently answer such questions as might be propounded to them touching their competency to serve as jurors in the trial of the case. W. H. H. Miller propounded the questions for the defense and H. E. Wyeth, of Vigo county, was the first one questioned. He said he resided on a farm twelve miles from Terre Haute, and while he might have read something of the case in the papers it had made no impression upon his mind. He said he had lost money deposited in a Terre Haute bank last summer John Murphy, of Washington, said he had read of the case in the newspapers and

had heard Haughey's name connected with

the failure of the bank. He was not in

active business now, but had had business

lost any money through a bank. John Grif-fin, of Crawfordsville, said he had read of the case in the newspapers, and while he might have formed an implied opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, said he did not believe newspaper accounts were always re-liable. He knew T. P. Haughey by sight. Martin L. Harris, of Rising Sun, had read something of the case in the Cincinnati papers, but could not say that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or inno-cence of the defendants. Azariah Baker, of Martin county, resided four miles from Shoals. He had written something for his local paper about the case, but had not local paper about the case, but had not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. James T. Layman, of Irvington, was the next juror questioned, and said he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. This opinion had been formed upon sources of informa-tion other than the newspapers. He was tion other than the newspapers. He was asked by Judge Baker if it would require evidence to remove that opinion, and upon his replying in the affirmative he was dismissed and Jacob Sheffer, of Williamsport, was called to the box in his stead.

Mr. Sheffer said he was a farmer residing near Williamsport, and he had no knowledge of the case. He did not recall having ever read anything of it. John Dilly, of Mitchell, was postmaster at that place, and was excused. The questioning place, and was excused. The questioning of the jury was continued for some minutes, and Messrs, Griffin and Wyeth were excused and the jury passed to District Attorney Burke.
The district attorney excused Mahlon Wheeler. He was a farmer and his farm adjoined that of a relative of the Coffins. Alfred Linninger was called to fill the vacancy. The jury was then passed back to the defendants' counsel. Robert Langdon, of Scottsburg, was excused, and John T. Duncan, of Greenfield, was called in his stead. Then the district attorney asked all the jury if any of them were related to either of the defendants. All answered "No." Ludge Paker asked them if they

"No." Judge Baker asked them if they were all freeholders and received an affirm-The jury stands impaneled as follows: John Murphy, Washington, retired mer-Martin L. Harris, Rising Sun, farmer.
Azariah Baker, Dover, farmer.
Elvin Armstrong, Deal, farmer.
Charles Nagle, Hobart, real estate.
Isaac Todd, Southport, farmer.
Conrad Liphart, South Bend, retired merchant

Jacob Sheffer, Williamsport, farmer. John A. Parks, Bloomington, farmer. George Finley, Bloomington, farmer. Alfred Linninger, Danville, farmer. John T. Duncan, Greenfield, farmer. jury was satisfactory to both sides. and the question of separating the wit-nesses then came up. The district attorney said he wished a!i the witnesses, except expert Hays, kept out of the court room. Mr. Harris objected to expert Hays remaining, but the court permitted him to The jury was sworn and the wit-for the government called and The district attorney then announced that the government would be able to present its opening statement at

THE OPENING STATEMENTS.

Lawyers for the Prosecution and Defense Tell What They Will Show.

Upon opening court in the afternoon Judge Baker had the witnesses who did not appear in the morning summoned for instructions. In ordering them to refrain from discussing the case he said they were at liberty to answer questions that might be asked by the attorneys in the case outside of the court room. Mr. Satterwhite, one of the directors in the defunct bank, came in after the crowd of witnesses had retired and the instructions were repeated to him. The court then asked if the prosecution was ready to make its opening statement, and Mr. Corr stepped forward to address the jury. Mr. Corr began in a quiet, conversational

way to tell the jury what the government

proposed to show. He recalled the failure

of the Indianapolis National Bank on July

24, 1893, and described the investigation by the government afterwards, wherein it was found that about \$375,000 of worthless paper given by the defendants had been listed as assets of the institution. All this paper had been given either by the defendants or by people connected in some capacity with the Indianapolis Cabinet Company. For this paper, money had been paid out by the bank, and the government insisted and would show, that the defendants aided and abetted President Haughey in making false entries on the book in order to unlawfully obtain this immense sum. Many the counts of the indictment charged the defendants with aiding and abetting the president in willfully misapplying the of the institution. Other counts charged them with aiding and abetting the president to make false reports to the Controller of the Currency. The federal law requires at least five reports a year of a national bank's condition in order that the government may have proper supervision over this class of banks. The story connecting the defendants with the bank rottenness was a long one, said Mr. Corr, going back as far as eight or ten years. During the presentation of the government's side of the case, a number of new facts were brought out, facts that have escaped the public prints. The government promised to show that, as far back as the Indianapolis Cabinet Company drew more than the law allows any one firm to draw from a national bank whose capital stock is only \$300,000. The company was, in that year, indebted to the bank \$37,000, more than 10 per cent. of the capital stock of the bank. This became patent in the report filed with the Controller at Washington and that official notified President Haughey that the national banking law had been violated. Mr. Haughey promised to see that the amount of the indebtedness was at once reduced and, upon this promise, the Controller permitted the bank continue its business. Instead of de creasing, the amount of the company's in debtedness steadily increased. The cabinet company organized a number of branch concerns, Mr. Corr stated, for the purpose solely of bleeding the bank more freely and to cover the violations of the banking law. These branch concerns were represented as stock companies, one being located in London, one in Boston, another in New York and more in other cities. The London branch was known as the Indianapolis Desk Company, that in Boston as the Indianapolis Furniture Company. The evidence would show that whenever the cabinet company had borrowed all that it could obtain it would go out and organize another company. At the time of the failure there were found in the bank, among the other worthless notes, two obligations of Francis and Percival Coffin, separately signed and for \$21,000 and \$27,000 respective ly. Not a cent of the stock in the New York branch had been paid in, said Mr. Corr. unless \$175 in furniture could be considered as an equivalent for stock. The capital stock consisted entirely of good will, and yet, in less than three months after the company was alleged to be organized, it obtained \$21,000 from the bank. One company was organized and given an office in the building of the cabinet company. This was the United States Cabinet Company, organized on Feb. 27, 1892, with an alleged capital stock of \$5,000. In May of the same year this new company had thousands of dollars in paper in the bank. A scheme of the Coffins to give substance to the shadow of a claim of capital stock was to sell to one of the people connected with the concern a patent for \$1 in October and then sell the patent to the new company for \$5,000 a few months later, giving the impression that the new company had valuable assets in its patent. The Veneer and Panel Company was organized and money obtained in a somewhat similar manner. Both of these concerns were insolvent at the time they obtained money from the The concern in Boston was known to the world as a branch of the company at In-

dianapolis, although among themselves the defendants had resolved that the concern be known as the Indiana Furniture Company. One of the defendants went to London in 1890 and tried to sell that branch there. He wrote to President Haughey from London telling him that he (the defendant) was trying to dispose of the property so as to relieve the bank of the heavy loan, or at least a part of it.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY. The defendants the government would show bought the plant of the Wootten Desk Company at Richmond, Ind., and changed the name to the Wootten Office Desk Company. The defendant (Coffin) did not pay a cent for this company, giving a note for \$8,000, which was never paid. This concern at Richmond owed the bank \$48,000 when the crash came, and although the Coffins never paid for the plant, they used it to borrow this large sum from the bank. The entire assets of the Richmond plant are not worth over \$10,000. The Boston branch contained assets worth several thousand dollars at the time of the bank's failure and the New York concern contained assets worth about \$12,000. The bank failed on July 24, and on Aug. 7 the cabinet company made an assignment. The day the assignment was made the company sold the Boston branch to a bookkeeper who had been earning about \$16 a week in the with two banks at Washington. He never | company's employ. For the purchase price

of \$16,000 the personal notes of the book-keeper, secured by chattel mortgage on the plant in Boston, were taken. The plant in New York was sold to another employe who was drawing a salary about as large as that of the Boston bookkeeper and the price was \$12,000. Notes were also taken in this instance, secured by chattel mort-gage. Mr. Corr said the books of the cab-inet company were falsified so as to make it appear that these sales were made on Aug. 1, a week before the cabinet com-pany assigned. The notes obtained were not used to apply on the company's in-debtedness to the bank but were sent to New York by the defendants, where they turned up at an auction sale and sold at the ridiculously low price of \$200, although they were secured by chattel mortgages on the New York and Boston plants. Mr. Corr insisted that the government would prove that some one connected with the Coffins had bought in the notes for the benefit of the families of the Coffins. The assets of these two branches would bring

Mr. Corr then began a review of the counts in the indictment. The first fifteen charge the defendants with aiding and abetting Haughey in misapplying funds and the sums are specific. Counts from sixteen to twenty-eight refer to general misapplication, thirty-six to forty-six refer to the false reports, and counts forty-eight, forty-nine and fifty refer to the part the Coffins and Reed took in abetting the false reports. The object of these false reports was to deceive the Controller, and this was The first count is to be supported by evidence showing that in March, 1893, a draft was drawn by the Indianapolis Cabinet Company upon the Indianapolis Desk Company of London, and that this draft was signed by Reed as treasurer of the company. The draft was accepted by Francis Coffin and independ by Percival Coffin It

Coffin and indorsed by Percival Coffin. It was put in the bank to the credit of the company and a check drawn against the amount and the money taken out of the bank. The government contends that there never was any intention to collect th's draft, and that it was never sent to London. It was kept in the bank to appear as an asset. If the bank examiner should come along and find overdue paper he would become suspicious. When this draft became due it was therefore taken up by another draft on the Boston branch. This draft was put in the bank last June and is still there and of no value whatever. The second count charges the misapplication and the accompanying aiding and abetting of \$8,000 which was paid to the cabinet company on a check when the cabinet company had no funds on deposit. The company was then insolvent. Most of the irafts on the London branch, said Mr. Corr, were accepted in this city and renewed by other drafts on the same con-These drafts were accepted by Francis Coffin and were never sent on for ALWAYS SHORT OF MONEY.

The evidence supporting the third count would be to the effect, said the assistant district attorney, that in December, 1892, a draft on the London company was accepted by Elijah Coffin, the manager of the London branch, and an uncle of the defendants (the Coffins). This draft was never paid. It was returned in 1892 marked "No advice." Yet President Haughey, after this paper was returned, accepted drafts on the concern. Count 5 involves the withdrawal of over \$7,000 without putting in paper as security. Worthless stuff was afterwards given to the bank as security. "The cabinet company," said Mr. Corr, "did not make enough money even to meet its pay rolls, and for years the Indianapolis National Bank was accustomed to furnishing it with money to meet these rolls. Count 6 covers one occasion when the bank advanced over \$11,000 for this purpose. The company at that time had no money in the bank, and owed the limit and more. Although the company was getting in worse condition every month, yet it continued to declare big dividends. One year it declared a dividend of 20 per cent., although at the time it owed thousands of dollars to the bank. Even in January, 1893, the company declared a dividend of 20 per cent. when t was unable to meet a five-hundred-dollar

"What was the capital stock of the company?" interrupted Judge Baker. was at first \$110,000," replied Mr. "but was afterwards increased to \$150,000, and the increased amount was paid in notes, which were deposited in the bank. Coffin was drawing \$7,000 a year as salary as president of the company, and yet an overdraft of \$13,000 was standing against him in the bank. He gets the directors together and declares a dividend of 20 per cent. His share of the dividend is \$12,000, and this is used to wipe out in a large measure the overdraft against him at the

On May 1 Francis Coffin brought to the bank \$44,000 in alleged commercial paper. Haughey expected the bank examiner to make his appearance in a few days, and he sent a message to Coffin to come down and bring paper. An overdraft of \$12,000 was paid with this paper and \$17,000 in other paper was taken up. The evidence will show that hardly a week passed but there was some willful misapplication of funds, and that the only thing the bank received was worthless paper. The \$44,000 in paper was put in the bank simply to enable the report of May 9, 1893, to be falsified. If the transaction had been valid it would have appeared on the cabinet company's books, but this was not done until the day of the company's assignment. Another batch of paper of the fictitious value of \$12,000, did not appear on the books until the day of the assignment. "In 1886 the Coffins and others met. They

knew their paper was going to protest, and they devised means to meet it. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs, they tried to make it appear that they were making money. The president deceived the directors by telling them that the interest was being paid when it was not. One of the trusted employes of the bank, we will show, took President Haughey down into a cellarway of the bank and warned him against the Coffins. He told him the Coffins were looting the bank. After the knowledge was brought to Haughey he still allowed the Coffins to draw out money."

There was some objection by Mr. Harris to Mr. Corr telling the jury of a conference or of a conversation which the defendants did not hear, but the court permitted Mr. Corr to continue.

MR. HARRIS'S STATEMENT. The opening statement for the defense was made by Mr. Harris. He talked in a slow and deliberative manner and illustrated all of his points by practical comparisons. When he stepped before the jury he had a copy of the indictment against the defendants in his hand, and during the course of the statement referred to it frequently and read several of the counts. He said:

"One story of an event or certain transaction is always good till the other side has been heard. This is true of the statements of counsel as well as the evidence in a case. Of course you will not make up your minds in this case until you have heard all the evidence on both sides.' Continuing, Mr. Harris referred to the relations that had existed between the defendants and Mr. Haughey and the Indianapolis National Bank, which he said would occupy the attention of the jurors for several days. He referred to the bank as one of the oldest and best known in the city up to the time of its failure, and to the cabinet company as one of the widest known industries of the city. He said it owned a large building in the northeastern part of the city, large quantities of lumber, stock, both manufactured and in process of manufacture, machinery, etc. He described the plant in detail. Then he went into the history of the Coffins' connection with it since 1880. He spoke of the number of employes and the large pay

During all of its history, he said, it had transacted its business through the Indianapolis National Bank. He said, like other large business concerns, it did not handle the actual cash for nearly all of its transactions. Checks were received in bank and payments were made by checks upon the bank and day by day various transac-tions of the company had thus been spread upon the books of the bank, where they could be examined by any person who desired to investigate them. The defendant Reed, he said, was not a moneyed man. He was not wealthy; he did not even own stock in the company. He was known to be an active, accurate, competent business man, and was for that reason made treasurer of the company. Mr. Harris then went directly into the

questions at issue, as to whether the detendants were guilty of the offenses charged against them in the indictments. He read that part of Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States applying to the case of the defendants, the indictments against them being based upon this section of the statutes. It provides a penalty of from five to ten years' imprisonment for the violation of its provisions, for "every president, teller, cashier, clerk or agent of any association, who embezzies, abstracts or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds or credits of the association . . . or who makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud the association, or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any

individual person, or to deceive any (Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE BLUEFIELDS ROW

Gen. Daniel Macauley Talks Entertainingly on the Subject.

The Mosquito Reservation Virtually in Control of Jamaica Negroes, All British Subjects.

NICARAGUA'S RECENT COUP

Merely an Effort to Assert Her Rightful Sovereignty.

Americans Against the Republic Because They Have Lucrative Concessions from the Ruling Negroes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 10.-Gen. Daniel

Macauley, ex-chief of the appointment division of the treasury and formerly Mayor of Indianapolis, has spent a number of years in Central America, and probably as well understands the true situation at Bluefields in the Mosquito reservation of Nicaragua as any other American.

"Bluefields," said General Macauley, "is the rich port and principal town of the Mosquito Reservation. With the exception of a narrow strip on the north next to Honduras, and another on the south next to Costa Rica, this reservation comprises the whole eastern seaboard of Nicaragua. It was intended as a reservation, set apart as our Indian Territory and other Indian reservations have been set apart. It stretches along the coast for about 150 miles and extends back about forty miles. The Indians are semi-savages, and of not a particle of importance or influence in its rule or benefits. They are simply the abused and neglected victims of the Jamaica islanders who have so long controlled this valuable land under protection of the British flag."

"How did this immediate trouble come about?" the General was asked. "There has recently been a war between Nicaragua and Honduras. It created no great stir up here. There were no correspondents nor special artists with the armies. This war came to an end about two months ago. In the course of it Honduras invaded the strip of Nicaragua north of the Mosquito reservation and threatened to fortify points therein and in the reservation. Because of this fact and that Mosquito of rights belongs to them, Nicaragua promptly sent troops to take final and formal possession of the long disputed territory of the Mosquito reservation, and at once it precipitated the present trouble at Bluefields."

"Did the British authorities object?" "Yes; the British authorities, represented by the rascally Jamaica negroes in con-

"What had they to do with it?" "Nothing, in law or decency; everything "Is the canal involved in any way?" "As in the ancient world all roads led to Rome, so in Central America, all international diffiucities have their main spring

in the Nicaragua canal. England doesn't want that canal built unless she can control t as she does the Suez canal." "How did the Mosquito reservation come into existence, and how did British subects in the persons of Jamaica negroes obain a controlling influence in its affairs?"

SOME MOSQUITO HISTORY. "The story of the Mosquito reservation has its beginning in the last century, when Nicaragua was a province of Spain. British traders from Jamaica began to trade with the Mosquito Indians and England sought to regard them as an independent nation and to take them under her protection, but was compelled in the treaties of 1783 and 1786 with Spain to abandon these assumptions and distinctly recognize the sovereignty of Spain over that region. When Nicaragua became independent this sovereignty passed to her. England now fancying she had only a small and weak republic to deal with, reasserted her assumptions in regard to this region, and in 1848 seized San Juan del Norte, now better known as Greytown. This roused the United States. The seizure was in violation of the Monroe doctrine, the town commanded the eastern entrance to the proposed Nicaragua canal and had suddenly become of importance because of the discovery of gold in California and the consequent rush to that onanza field. The bombardment of Greyown by us and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were among the results. In this treaty the United States got the worst of it, she observing it while England paid no attention whatever to it whenever she could safely disregard it. One of the provisions of this treaty was that neither the United States nor Great Britain would ever occupy, fortify, colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, the Mosquito coast, or any part of central America, and yet witness Belize, British Honduras!" 'Didn't England abandon the protectorate over the Mosquito coast?" "She did not. She continued to exercise

a protectorate over that region from the years, when she entered into a treaty with Nicaragua by which this reservation was established, the Mosquitos to be allowed to control their domestic affairs according to their own customs and regulations where these were not in any way inconsistent with the sovereign rights of Nicaragua. In other words, the Mosquito reservation was to be to Nicaragua what an Indian reservation, or the Indian Territory, is to the United States. Yet England continued to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Mosquito reservation in a way that this country wouldn't have tolerated for an "Tell me an instance."

"Well, in 1838 Nicaragua established a postoffice at liluefields. Immediately the British minister complained of this as an intervention in the domestic affairs of the reservation. What would be thought of a similar complaint against the establishment of a postoffice by the United States in the Indian Territory? And yet it would be a parallel case." "How are Americans in Nicaragua re-

ceived and treated?" "They are welcomed and treated with the greatest kindness and respect. The Nicaraguans have a strong liking and admiration for this country, and our citizens are as safe as regards their liberties, their lives and their property as they are in the

THE MOSQUITO GOVERNMENT. "How is the Mosquito reservation gov-

"Nemirally, by a so-called king. Really, by a Cabinet composed of Jamaica negroes, who boast that they are British subjects, sah. These Jamaica negroes have been running and robbing the reservation for half a century or more. They keep their bank account in Jamaica and their trunks packed ready to fly the country at a moment's warning. They collect the revenues, pay the king his salary, some \$2,000 or \$3,000, out of them, and 'divide' the rest. They exacted a head tax of \$2 for each person landing at Bluefields when I was there, and imposed a customs duty on all articles landed, even on those from this country that are free under our treaty with Nicaragua. Their control is a usurpation of Nicaragua's severeign rights, and both an insult and injury to that republic. The Mosquitos are not benefited. Their reservation is plundered of its natural wealth for the benefit of these greedy Jamaica negro adventurers, these 'British subjects,

"Do you understand that Nicaragua has at last declared her sovereignty and taken possession of the reservation? "I do. It is what she should have done long ago. She should never for an instant have yielded to England's claim that her sovereignty consisted of hoisting a flag and then sitting supinely down, with no power to protect or defend it." "But the Americans there seem to op-

pose Nicaragua's control of the reserva-"Yes; but perhaps because they have lucrative concessions from the Jamaica negra